

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.73

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 25, 1913, Temperature a.m. 80, p.m. 87; Humidity...91, 70.

August 25, 1912, Temperature a.m. 78, p.m. 87; Humidity...95, 80.

9180

晚伍廿月七年丑癸

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1913.

二拜禮 號六廿月八年亥癸

\$36 PER ANNUM
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TELEGRAMS.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople says that owing to the firm attitude of the Powers in regard to Adrianople the Porte is beginning to realise that a direct understanding with Bulgaria offers the best chance of an exit from the present impasse. Negotiations will consequently be resumed with the Bulgarian agent at Constantinople.

It is understood that the Porte is unwavering on the question of Adrianople, but is prepared to make other concessions.

The proposal for a direct Turco-Bulgarian understanding meets with encouragement in certain diplomatic quarters, but is opposed in others.

Greek Activity.

Greece has already begun the work of re-arming. The General Staff will be re-constructed, and the number of Divisions of the Army will be increased by twelve. War material will be renewed without delay, and the new frontiers will be carefully fortified, while the Navy will be strengthened by new ships, a large arsenal, and coastal fortifications.

HOME CRICKET.

London, Received Aug. 20.
Derbyshire beat Nottingham at Chesham by 21 runs.

THE STRUGGLE FOR NANKING.

Scenes Within the City.

Nanking, Aug. 19.
Events changes so rapidly here every few hours that it is difficult to get anything like a clear view of exactly what is going on. I think, however, that what follows is reasonably accurate. I have been inside the city and the following is the best account I can obtain of the happenings there during the past twenty-four hours.

Negotiations for Surrender.
Negotiations were in progress yesterday and the terms of the Government army are:

(1) The surrender of the person of Ho Hai-ming.

(2) The unopposed entrance of Chang Hsun's troops, and

(3) The disarmament and disbandment of all the rebel troops.

These terms were not acceptable to the rebels.

The merchants offered to raise a large sum of money to give all the troops a bonus provided that they would leave the city to the loyalists, and requested foreigners to act as intermediaries, but of course no one would accept the responsibility. The fighting amongst the troops inside the city has been stopped; and there have been forty-three executions.

Attack on the Mint.
The merchants have organized and employed a police force of forty other soldiers for attempting to loot near the mint. This force is 500 strong, and it is under the command of a man named Wu. They are well paid and their duty is to police the city.

Chen's former guard, which had not been paid although it has been doing considerable duty in the city for some time, became dissatisfied and, thinking that they saw an opportunity, made an attack on the Government mint and upon the yamen, which is Wu's headquarters. It was known that such

TELEGRAMS.

JACK JOHNSON.

HIS LONDON APPEARANCES.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 25.

Considerable hostility has been aroused by the announcement that Jack Johnson appears to-night (Monday) in two London music-halls at a salary of £1,000 a week. The managers of the halls have up to the present not yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon them to cancel the engagement.

Johnson, his white wife, and a party of pugilists motored from Folkestone to London.

Engagement Postponed.

London, Received Aug. 25.
It is announced that Jack Johnson's engagement has been postponed for this week, as he desires to answer criticisms and to meet any allegations made against him.

DUTCH POLITICS.

NEW MINISTRY FORMED.

London, Received Aug. 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that Queen Wilhelmina has received in audience Count Van der Linden, who has successfully formed a Ministry. Its composition, however, will not be announced until after the ceremony of inauguration of the Palace of Peace.

An attack was to be made and consequently Chen's men were met with machine guns and Wu's men closed the gate, captured 120 and then executed forty-three of the attackers. Later the attacking party returned in force and drove Wu away.

A Suspected Loyalist.
In the meantime the commander-in-chief, Ho Hai-ming, had gone to inspect his troops at the front, to the east of the city. During his absence a rumour was started that he had gone over to the enemy and Wu proceeded to issue a proclamation stating that the city had surrendered to the loyalists. Ho Hai-ming, returned in haste and, according to Chinese reports, immediately executed Wu who had been suspected all along of being a loyalist. But other reports state that Wu escaped and that he is in hiding.

Effect of Shell Fire.
I have just returned from the city. The effects of the shell fire at the Efoo gate are much in evidence. The troops at the gate assert that no Chinese gunners could have shot so straight from Pukou. Considerable looting goes on each night in the city, but there is no general looting. Foreign property has not been damaged. Two days ago, when Chang Hsun's men had Purple Mountain for a few hours, a few shells from that mountain fell within the city.

The Red Cross is doing a great work and there are about 300 wounded soldiers in the hospitals. A number of Chinese have been prostrated by the heat.

Hai-kwan is deserted except by a few Chinese. Some non-combatants there have been killed by bursting shells.

Pab Wen-yn, ex-Tutah of Anhui, has arrived in the city. He is said to be a determined man.

A Floating Post Office.
The foreign postal officials have with commendable zeal provided a floating Post Office and are dealing promptly with the mails on a Chinese boat.

Two British, two German, two American and one Japanese men-of-war are in the harbour and their commanders are in constant communication with their respective Consulates in the city.

River steamers come and go as usual.—"N.C. Daily News."

TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY TO-DAY.

A UNITED WHOLE.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 26.

Great festivities are taking place at Kelheim, in Bavaria, in celebration of the centenary of the War of Liberation, being attended by the Emperor and all the Federal Princes.

The Prince Regent, in receiving the guests, referred to Germany's misfortunes a century ago in consequence of her disunion, but said the situation was now different. If foreign countries counted at the present day upon disunion among the component parts of Germany, they would be cruelly disappointed. The Prince Regent paid a tribute to the well-tried Austro-German alliance.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR BRIDGES WEBB.

London, Received Aug. 26.
The death is announced of Major Bridges Webb.

[The deceased was Director of the Metropolitan Life Assurance Society; Chairman of the Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange; head of the firm of Dewar and Webb, merchants; member of the Tariff Commission; Major of the Hon. Artillery Company; member of the Committee of the City of London Territorial Association; Vice Chairman of the Veteran Reserve; and member of the Committee of the City of London Conservative Association.]

DRAFTING THE CONSTITUTION.

The Committee out of its Depth.

Peking Aug. 21.

The members of the Committee for drafting the Constitution are getting into deep water. They have decided upon the following rules:

1. The President may dissolve the Changyiyuan once during his term of office with the consent of two thirds of the total number of Senators.

2. The President may be empowered to issue urgent orders in special circumstances, provided the Cabinet shares the responsibility and the orders are afterwards referred to Parliament.

3. The President may veto Bills passed by Parliament and return them for reconsideration after which a two-thirds majority in Parliament may reaffirm its decision, overcome the veto and give legal force to the Bills without their promulgation by the President.

These provisions, if finally passed, would inevitably give rise to deadlocks, for they would mix up the different systems by which the principal power is vested respectively in the President, the Cabinet or one House. The Committee, in fact, is showing considerable dilatoriness in its task, for which practically none of its members has any qualifications.

Meanwhile, Professors Goodnow and Ariga, authorities on constitutional law, who were specially engaged to advise the Government on this subject, have not been consulted—not to speak of Sir Francis Pigott, who, at the request of a special committee of delegates from the provinces, has prepared a Constitution guaranteed to confer liberty and prosperity for all time on every one of the 400,000,000 inhabitants of this land.—"N.C. Daily News."

TELEGRAMS.

KING'S AFRICAN RIFLES.

THE NEW COMMANDER.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 26.

Lieut. Col. A. B. Hoskins, D.S.O., recently Inspector General, has been appointed to command the King's African Rifles.

[Colonel Hoskins entered the Army in 1891, and has seen much service. He served with the Dongola Expedition in 1896, the Nile Expedition in the following year, and also in South Africa and East Africa, being many times mentioned in despatches. He received the D.S.O. decoration for the part he took in the Boer War.]

ANOTHER LONDON STRIKE.

MAIL SERVICE THREATENED.

London, Received Aug. 26.

A strike of painters in London involves 11,000 men. The strike is a consequence of the employment of a non-Unionist and is extending to other trades.

Seven hundred electricians in the General Post Office have decided not to return to work until the non-Unionist painters in Government service are discharged.

The action of the electricians threatens to interfere with the mail service.

A "MONSTROUS" CASE.

Young Woman's Treatment in London Workhouse.

Looking weak and ill, Edith Plumb, aged 24, sank into a cat when brought before the Lambeth magistrate charged with refusing to perform her allotted task whilst an inmate of the Newington Workhouse.

Mr. W. E. Swinnick, assistant master, said Plumb had been an inmate since May 13 last. One Saturday morning she was instructed by the assistant matron to do certain work—scrubbing—but she refused to do the work. She was taken before the master for refusing to obey orders, and as she still refused to do the work the master had no alternative but to charge her.

Mr. de Grey (the magistrate): She does not look very strong. Is there anything the matter with her?

Mr. Swinnick: So far as I know there is nothing the matter with her. She is an ordinary able-bodied woman. Witness added that on a previous occasion Plumb refused to work, and was punished by the master by being placed on a bread and water diet. She had a child 12 months old.

"I refused to do the work because I had not got the strength on bread and water," exclaimed Plumb.

A police officer mentioned that Plumb had fainted twice since brought to the court buildings. She said that she had had six meals of bread and water. Plumb, added the officer, was unable to walk without assistance.

"I have no sort of control over the workhouse authorities," observed the magistrate. "I often wish that I had." To prisoner: "In this case it is a monstrous thing that you should have been asked to do scrubbing work in the state of health in which you are. I entirely refuse to punish you. I discharge you." His Worship directed that the woman should be sent back to the workhouse in a cab and expressed the opinion that this was a "monstrous" case.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WATERPLANE RACE.

A SECOND ATTEMPT.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 25.

Favoured with the calmest of weather, Mr. Hawker left Southampton on a second attempt to circle Great Britain by waterplane for the "Daily Mail" prize of £5,000. He soon reached Ramsgate, where great crowds assembled, and left for Yarmouth at very high speed.

Good Progress.

London, Received Aug. 26.
Mr. Hawker was cheered along the coast and at Yarmouth guns were fired and ships blew their sirens. He reached Scarborough, a distance of 390 miles, in seven hours.

A Mishap.

Later.
Mr. Hawker descended near Seaburn Harbour at 6 o'clock in the evening owing to engine troubles.

Off Again.

Mr. Hawker restarted at Seaburn after an hour's delay and was subsequently sighted off Berwick.

THE DAVIS CUP.

Details of the Deciding Match.

As reported by telegram at the time, America won the Davis Cup on July 28 by 3 games to 1, M. E. McLoughlin defeating C. P. Dixon in the third singles match by 3 sets to love.

The full results of the challenge round are as follows:

Singles.—J. C. Parke (British Isles) beat M. E. McLoughlin (U.S.A.), 8-10, 7-5, 6-4, 1-6, 7-5.

R. N. Williams (U.S.A.) beat C. P. Dixon (British Isles), 8-6, 3-6, 6-2, 1-6, 7-5.

M. E. McLoughlin (U.S.A.) beat C. P. Dixon (British Isles), 8-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Doubles.—H. H. Hackett and M. E. McLoughlin (U.S.A.) beat H. Roper Barrett and C. P. Dixon (British Isles), 5-7, 6-1, 2-6, 7-5, 8-4.

Although the Davis Cup is an American trophy America had not won it since the opening year, 1900. The winning nations since the inception of the contest have been as follows:—

1900—America.
1902—America.
1903—England.
1904—England.
1905—England.
1906—England.
1907—England.
1908—Australasia.
1909—Australasia.
1910—Australasia.
1911—Australasia.
1912—England.
1913—America.

America walked over.
Australasia walked over.

McLoughlin's Victory.
The final stage of the challenge round for the International Championship, between the British Isles and America, was entered upon at Wimbledon in the presence of the biggest crowd ever seen in connection with the competition in England but the chance of the British Isles retaining possession were regarded as very small.

England's forlorn hope, C. P. Dixon, opposed the American champion, M. E. McLoughlin, in the first of the two remaining Singles. America being 1 up, with 2 to play, only required this match to make good their victory.

TELEGRAMS.

GETTING TIRED?

SUFFRAGISTS INACTIVE.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 26.

There are indications of a truce between the militant suffragists and the Government.

Out of 43 prisoners under the "Cat and Mouse" Act only one is now in gaol; the others are holiday-making or engaged in their ordinary work.

It is believed that the truce will strengthen the hands of those Ministers favouring a Women's Suffrage measure.

Mrs. Pankhurst, in a letter to her followers, says she is "tiring and is gaining strength for a renewed battle in the autumn. She hopes that all will be to the advantage of the political for the rest and change which they richly deserve."

in the whole competition. The challenger's only hope was that Dixon might be at the top of his game, for the old Cambridge racket player at his best is very good indeed, and that, on the other hand, the American champion might be caught in one of his inconsistent moods. Very optimistic were those who placed faith in this view, after McLoughlin's wonderful display in the Doubles. When these players met in the Davis Cup contest in the United States two years ago McLoughlin won with scores of 8-6, 3-6, 0-3, 6-3.

McLoughlin had first service, and he won the game to 30, one stroke being scored outright by service. Then Dixon, volleying splendidly, won the second game at "15," despite a double fault. Dixon took the next game amid great applause against the redoubtable service of the American from 15-40, McLoughlin, when the Englishman was "vantage," serving a double fault. Then Dixon lost his service after "deuce" twice, and "two all" was called.

McLoughlin took the lead with a "love" game, scoring his last two aces outright by service. Dixon equalised, his cross-drives being well placed. So the games continued with the service, 4 all, "5 all," and "6 all" being called.

Each player won the last ace of a game with a net-cord stroke. Both men were showing fine form. McLoughlin's service was his great asset, and he smashed well whenever Dixon gave the opportunity. The Englishman's volleying and half-volleying were very accurate. He was within a point of taking McLoughlin's service in the thirteenth game, but drove out of court, and the American won the game. Then Dixon lost his service, and this gave McLoughlin the set at 8-6.

McLoughlin, with his strong service, took the first game in the second set at "15," and Dixon equalised at the same figures. Both men volleyed admirably and placed accurately, and there was little to choose in point of skill until Dixon four times failed at the return of his service, and so lost the eighth game at "15."

This gave McLoughlin the important lead of "5-3." With the next game the American placed the set to his credit.

With the winning advantage of two sets up, McLoughlin went out for everything, and, driving hard, he captured Dixon's service at the beginning of the third set. He followed with a love game, and again took Dixon's service, this time to "love."

Four games were recorded to the American before Dixon met with any success. There was no chance of recovering, and McLoughlin, winning his next two service games, took the set at 6-2, and with it a love rubber.

So America regains possession of the Davis Cup.—"Globe."

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Major Bridges Webb is dead.

A new Dutch Ministry has been formed by Count Van der Linden.

It is reported that the Government troops entered Nanking this morning.

A telegram gives details of Greek plans to re-strengthen her land and sea forces.

There are indications of a truce between the militant suffragists and the Government.

Desperate attempts have been made by the Nanking rebels to recapture Purple Mountain.

Lieut. Col. Hoskins, D.S.O., has been appointed to the command of the King's African Rifles.

Mr. E. F. H. Edlin, a well-known Singapore lawyer, has committed suicide by cutting his throat, following ill-health.

Starting from Southampton on the "Daily Mail" waterplane race round Britain, Mr. Hawker has been sighted off Berwick.

Turkey is beginning to realise that a direct understanding with Bulgaria offers the best chance of exit from the present impasse.

Jack Johnson's engagement at London music halls has been postponed as he desires to answer criticism and meet allegations.

It is reported that the Nanking garrison is ready to surrender, but because of fears of massacre and looting it is determined to defend the city.

The Prince Regent of Bavaria declares that if foreign countries count upon disunion among the component parts of Germany they will be cruelly disappointed.

A strike of painters in London involves 11,000 men and threatens to interfere with the mail service, owing to Post Office electricians striking in sympathy.

A special article dealing with the lighting of Paracelsus Islands appears in to-day's issue.

At the adjourned Criminal Sessions this morning Chi Yau-tin was charged with the murder of a man on board the Fausang on June 1 last.

Mr. George Norrington, who has joined the office of Mr. G.K. Hall Brutton, was admitted to practice this morning by the Chief Justice.

The coxswain of the steam-launch, Atlanta, has had his certificate suspended for three months owing to being responsible for a collision in the harbour.

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Manager. [25]

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H. HAYNES,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Aug., 1912. [53]

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guests.
Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [132]

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

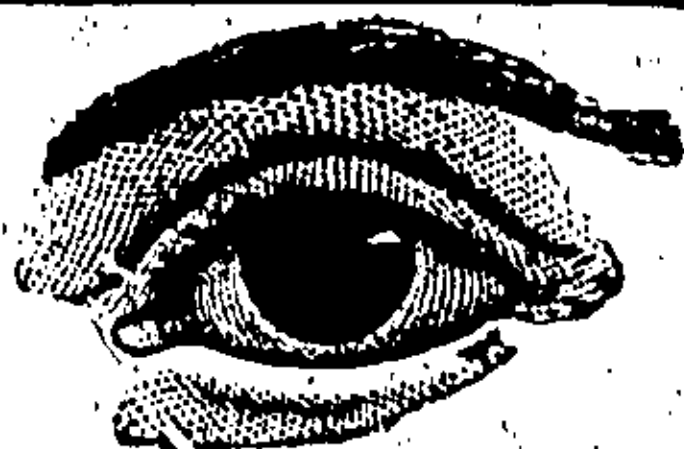
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Developing, Printing & Enlarging
Hongkong, 12th July, 1913. [4]

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Daily Press.

Red Cross Work.

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tives by which the foreign officers
of the Red Cross Society were
prompted to intervene can be fully
appreciated, we share the view
that their intervention was a mis-
take. But things happen in China
which could not occur elsewhere.
Nowhere in the world would a Red
Cross Society be allowed to con-
duct negotiations for a surrender of
forts, and in a country like China
it is of the utmost importance that
the Society should strictly confine
itself to the work which has given
to its flag an almost sacred signifi-
cance. When it exceeds its pro-
per functions by undertaking
negotiations for the surrender of
forts on the basis of an amnesty
for the rebel commander and pay
for his troops, there is grave dan-
ger of creating an impression of
political bias, and of the Society
suffering a loss of that respect and
regard for its proper functions
which it universally enjoys.

China Mail.

A Women's Parliament for
England.

Instead of deporting English
suffragettes, submitting them to
imprisonment and forced feeding,
permitting mobs to tear the
clothes off their backs, or threat-
ening them with something like
the treatment visited on "Shep-
herd" Stiggins by the elder
Weller, these women must be
allowed to "do something" in
the administration of public
affairs, says Mr. Hamilton Fyfe
in the London "Daily Mail." This
distinguished publicist thinks
that the women ought to have a
parliament of their own. He ad-
mits that they have incensed the
public mind against them; but
it is never too late to mend. A
year or two ago their claim of the
right to take part in public affairs
was making steady advance to-
ward being generally considered
reasonable. National leaders
nearly all agreed that the claim
of the women could not be with-
stood, for women who were taxed
could not be denied representa-
tion, and the conversion of the
country to that view seemed just
a matter of time. But "To-day
all the ground which was gained
by years and years of patient
effort has been lost—lost when the
reward of that effort was in sight."

South China Morning Post.

Formosan Progress.

The camphor and salt monop-
olies, and the sugar and timber
industries are the backbone of the
island's prosperity. The manu-
facture of salt when the Japanese
took possession was a free in-
dustry of the people. The
monopoly was established in
1899 when there was an annual
output of 19,000,000 kin of in-
ferior quality. Encouragement
by means of subsidies was given
to improve the quality and extend
the fields of production, the result
being that salt to the amount of
53,163,600 kin was exported last
year over and above the 47,000,
000 kin consumed on the island
itself. In 1911 Hongkong and
Manila became markets for a
share of the Formosan salt out-
put. The camphor monopoly was
created in 1899 and strengthened
by the Opium and Camphor Law in
1903. Formosa is the greatest
camphor producer in the world.

Chinese Treasury Bills.

The Ministry of Finance pro-
posed to issue Treasury Bills as
a means of increasing the re-
ceipts. The regulations regard-
ing the issuance of the Treasury
Bills have been drafted and will
be submitted to the Cabinet
meeting.—"Peking Daily News."

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Wines & Liqueurs of the Best
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GENERAL NEWS

Marine's sad Death.

The death took place on the 15th inst. afternoon of Private H. Bartlett, P.M.I.F., who collapsed on the deck of his ship, H.M.S. Newcastle, at Shanghai through the heat. The funeral took place on the following afternoon, with full military honours. The deceased was 28 years of age, and was unmarried. He was a native of Clerkenwell, London.

Weather in the North.
The highest recorded temperature in Chefoo this summer was that of last Friday week, 93 per cent. Fuh. During Friday night a south-east wind, which sprang up that afternoon, increased to gale force. The morning shortly after nine the clouds which had been gathering in the north broke, and when the wind veered to that direction rain fell all through the day in torrents, accompanied by heavy claps of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning.

Subsidy for Shansi.
The Ministry of Finance has received a telegram from Yui Hsien, Tuh of Shansi, stating that the Houtao District which was proverbially a poor one, was in urgent need of funds to carry on the administration and to pay its troops. The Ministry replied that great difficulty was already experienced by the Ministry in supplying funds for the military expenditures, and that the resources at present were exceptionally strained, and therefore the request could not be complied with. — "Peking Daily News."

Naval Vessels on the Yangtze.
In the House of Commons on July 28, in reply to Mr. Gresham Stewart, Mr. Churchill said:—By latest advice there are twelve of his Majesty's ships between Hankow and Shanghai, three at Shanghai itself. Two more large ships are proceeding to Woosung and two destroyers to Shanghai. There are no gunboats in reserve at Hongkong, but there are torpedo craft which can be employed on river work if necessary. The date for the delivery of the two new river gunboats of the present year's programme is not yet settled, but on present information it is estimated that the vessels will be completed in the early part of 1915.

Ex-Lieut. Sutor Again Sentenced.
At Bow-street on August 1, ex-Lieut. Alan Sutor was charged, on remand, with wilfully breaking a pane of glass at the inspectors' room at Bow-street Police-station, the damage being estimated at £2. Prisoner had behaved in the same way on several previous occasions, and he had been remanded for the state of his mind to be inquired into. The magistrate now read the report of the prison doctor, the nature of which was not made public. Prisoner then began one of his characteristic speeches, in which he said the spirit of self had been crucified within him, when he was stopped by the magistrate, who said he could only listen to any explanation that might be given as to why he broke this window. The prisoner was proceeding to speak in the same strain when he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Sad Death of a Shanghai Journalist.
The death is announced of Mr. P. A. Baart, of the staff of the "China Republican," which took place at the Shanghai last week. The deceased was a native of Yorkshire, and subsequently emigrated to Natal and the Transvaal where he remained for several years. He saw active service as a non-commissioned Volunteer Officer during the Boer War and was at Kimberley during the siege, where he was slightly wounded twice. For his services at the siege of Kimberley he received a bronze medal and clasp. He came to China 10 years ago and engaged in an advertising business of his own and was subsequently on the staff of several newspapers there. He was 46 years of age, a widower, and a Roman Catholic. He had four children, and the only one surviving is a son in the employ of Jager and Co. at Johannesburg. His death is all the more regrettable in that it took place suddenly from heat-stroke, and deep sympathy is felt with the deceased's son in his sad bereavement.

TEA.

Huge Consumption in the British Empire.

The people of the British Empire are pre-eminently tea-drinkers, says the "Times." Their consumption of tea per capita, in respect of the ten principal tea-drinking countries, is no less than ten times that of foreign countries, excluding the United States. But this comparison, owing to the great disparity between the populations of tea-consuming countries, is somewhat misleading. When imports for home consumption alone are considered, we find the following interesting figures for 1911:—

	In million lb.
United Kingdom	295
Russia	147
United States	83
Canada (1911-12)	34
Australia	29
Holland (estimated)	12
Germany	9
New Zealand	7
South Africa	7
Belgium (1910)	13.5
Denmark	1

These figures are derived from a report by Dr. S. E. Chandler, based on a series of lectures on "The Economics of the Tea Trade," delivered by him at the London School of Economics and Political Science during the last Term, 1913, a synopsis of which is published in the current number of the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute." Dr. Chandler's contribution to the cultivation and manufacture of tea (supplemented by another, with some valuable tables, by Mr. John McEwan, on the commercial aspect) deals very fully with the subject and incidentally removes or qualifies some popular misconceptions.

Among the difficulties that arise in connection with the nomenclature of the tea-plant, part are to be attributed to the incorrect understanding existing for many years, as to the relationship between the black and the green teas. As is now common knowledge, says Dr. Chandler, the differences between these two kinds of tea result entirely—with the probable exception of the Formosan Oolong—from difference in the methods of manufacture, and in no way are due to specific distinctions in the plants yielding the green leaf. Black and green teas can be obtained from the same plant, either by allowing or by preventing the process of fermentation (oxidation), while brick and tablet teas are, essentially, nothing but green and black teas compressed into bricks or tablets.

With the evidence now available it would appear that tea requires a warm tropical or sub-tropical climate, rather than the conditions prevalent in the hottest parts of the tropics. It certainly demands an atmosphere rendered more or less humid continuously by an evenly distributed rainfall of not less than 60 in. during the year; although, as is well known, the best tea districts of Assam and Ceylon have a rainfall greatly in excess of this minimum, the average for the most successful districts of India being over 90 in. It is, however, recognized that, as regards India, the total amount of the annual rainfall is no true index to the suitability of a given area for tea; far more depends on the sufficiency of the precipitation during the dry months (February to May, inclusive).

Commercial success in tea-planting depends ultimately and in large measure on cultural conditions more or less under the control of the planter; differences of altitude, climate, and rainfall; differences of soil and jet; methods of pruning, manuring, and plucking. All these have an influence on the yield of leaf in the final quality of the finished product. Processes of manufacture, too, bear an important part in the stages of tea production. But as Dr. Chandler points out, no methods of manufacture will make a high-grade tea from a low-grade leaf; although had methods manufacture will spoil a good leaf.

The leading market points, on which the quality of a tea liquor may be judged, are—Flavour, resulting from the presence of certain volatile constituents, of which the most im-

portant is an essential; pungency, caused chiefly by the unfermented (unoxidized) "tannin" presence of the fermentation (oxidation) products of "tannin"; and body which depends principally upon the total soluble matter that can be extracted from the leaf, and is made up in large part of "tannin" and its fermentation products.

The importance of the much-abused "tannin" will thus be observed. Whatever may be its physiological action, its commercial value is obvious. Whilst the popular idea is that "tannin" as a result of excessive tea-drinking, is harmful in its effect on the system, the fact remains that, apart from special questions of flavour, tea which the export regards as the finest, and therefore regulating their market value, are precisely those which contain the highest percentage of so-called "tannin." The vital question for the planter is how far pungency is to be sacrificed to colour. The stimulating effect of tea is, moreover, due to the presence of caffeine (theine), which is the most important physiological constituent of tea; but the tea-taster takes no account—at least, consciously—of the caffeine content when judging the value of a tea. The highest-priced teas are in general prepared from the youngest leaves of the plant, which contain the greatest relative proportion of caffeine; but these teas are valued on leaf and other characters and not for caffeine. None the less, recent researches have shown the existence of a close relationship between the tannin and caffeine present in a tea liquor.

The manufacture of tea reaches its highest development in India, Ceylon and Java, where machinery is used exclusively on the European plantations; whereas in China, Japan, and Formosa "hand" methods still prevail. Into the cultivation of tea in these countries Dr. Chandler, in the article referred to, enters at some length. It seems probable that the advantages resulting to the East India Company from their monopoly of the China tea trade contributed largely to the delay in establishing a tea industry in India. In selecting the Chinese plant, too, as a basis for the Indian tea industry, a mistake was made which it has taken many years to rectify; the superiority of the Indian plant for Indian conditions is now established beyond question. Experience has shown that of the areas in India suitable to the cultivation of tea, Assam—where, as far back as 1819-24, a fine variety of tea plant was found growing wild—is by far the best; and it is not, therefore, surprising to find that among the principal areas of production in India in 1911 Assam (Brahmaputra Valley and Surma Valley, including Cachar and Sylhet) accounted for 354,000 acres under tea, whilst the rest of India accounted for only 218,000 acres. The Assam and Bengal areas taken together comprise nearly nine-tenths of the total acreage under tea in India. The total number of persons in 1911 employed in the industry was 613,962; and the number of plantations comprising the total acreage is returned 4,414, the largest gardens (averaging from 300 to 400 acres) being founded in Assam.

The Channel Tunnel.

The Prime Minister received a deputation on August 5, at the House of Commons, from the Parliamentary Committee which has been formed to advocate the construction of a Channel tunnel between England and France. This committee is representative of all parties. Mr. Fell presented the memorial which has been signed by nearly 100 members. Other speakers were Mr. Russell Rea, Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, and Sir Ivor Herbert.

Paris, July 27.

On the proposal of the president, Mr. W. Fanning, for many years an ardent advocate of the Channel Tunnel scheme, the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris will support the resolution which will be moved in favour of the tunnel at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Antwerp, in September. — "Times."

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TO LET—(from 1st July 1913) No. 2 Mountain View, The Peak. Apply **LINSTEAD & DAVIS**, Hongkong, 9th June, 1913. [345]

"CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE."

Doctors and a Menace to Public Health.

An outspoken letter on a grave menace to public health was recently sent to the London "Morning Post," under the signature of Sir Thomas Barlow and other eminent physicians. In all the organized effort in the cause of the public health, say the writers, there is one noteworthy omission. "There has always been a conspiracy of silence as regards venereal diseases. The time, however, has come when it is a national duty to face the facts and to bring them prominently to the notice of the public. When the subject was discussed last year at the Royal Society of Medicine it was stated without contradiction that in London alone there are forty thousand new cases of the gravest form of the disease every year, and in the United Kingdom as a whole a hundred and thirty thousand such cases. "The worst form of venereal disease is highly contagious and dire in its effects. It claims its victims not only from those who have themselves to blame for contracting it. It is one of those diseases that may be transmitted from parent to child, so that the offspring of a sufferer is born with the virus actually in its tissues, to cause, it may be, hideous deformity, or blindness, or deafness, or idiocy, ending often in premature, though not untimely, death. "Innocent members of the public, wives, children, doctors, dentists, students, and nurses are among those who during the routine of their ordinary daily life are often accidentally called upon to pay a tragic penalty for the willful blindness that ignores its existence. There is a great volume of evidence that locomotor ataxy and general paralysis are its belated manifestations."

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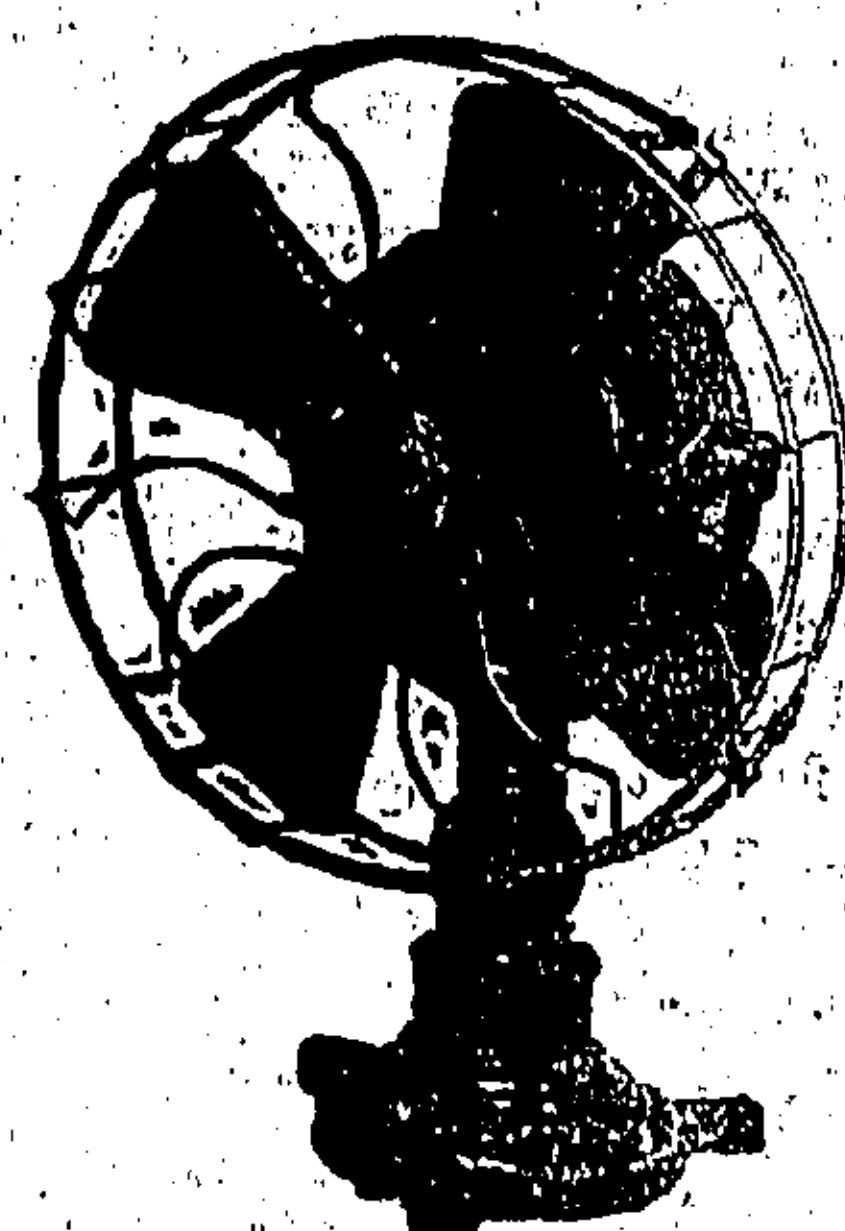
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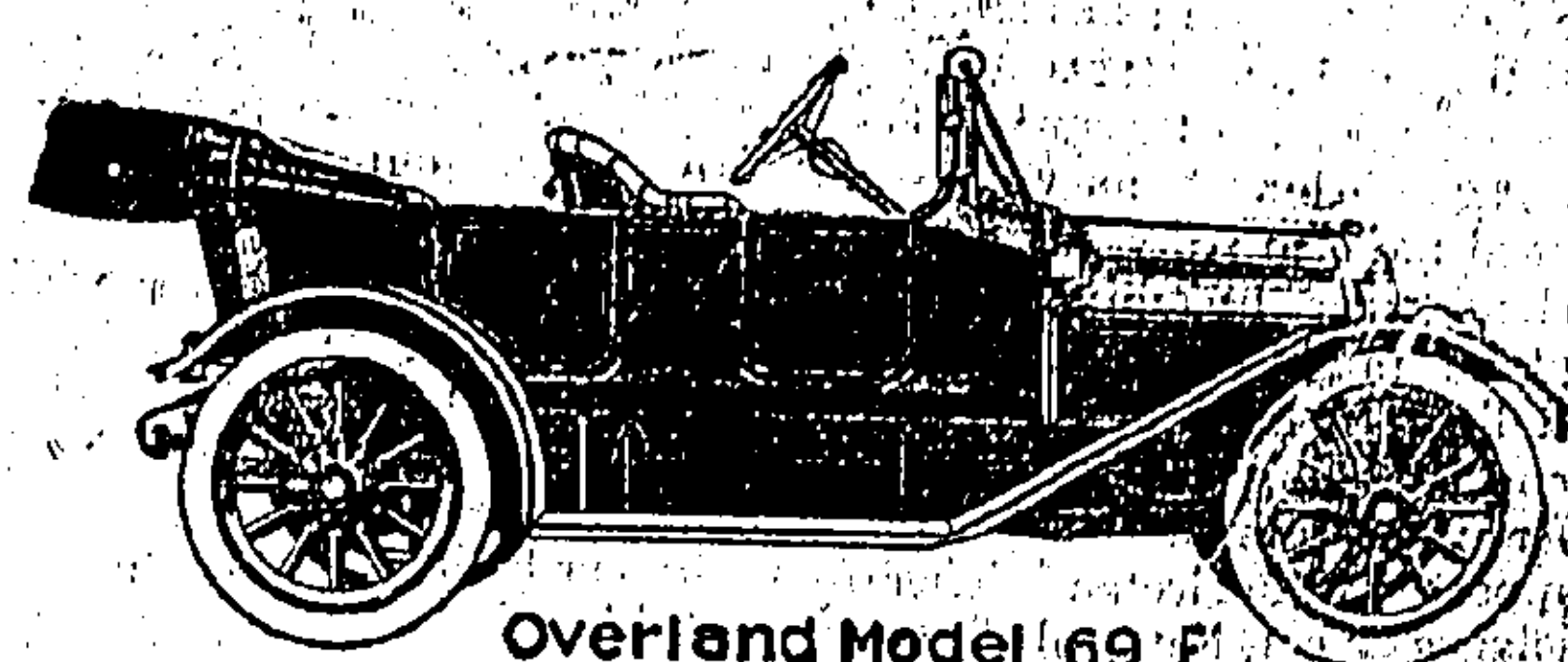
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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1913.

THE ULSTER SITUATION.

From yesterday's telegrams it is all too evident that Home Rule is not going to be adopted in Ireland unless at the cost of really serious strife, with attendant bloodshed. Allowing a wide margin for the hysterical utterances of both parties on the subject of "loyalty," "civil war," etc., it would yet be foolish to pretend to make light of the situation. Day by day the religious frenzy of the mob on both sides is gaining in force, and it may be taken as an axiom that the strongest incentive to warfare in this world is any outrage, real or fancied, on man's religious susceptibilities. According to latest wires, the Government is taking time by the forelock by overhauling the armed constabulary and making preparations for the despatch of the strongest and infantry forces to the scene of the strife. We in Hongkong, who get the bulk of our Home news when it is more than three weeks old, can only form a dim idea of the prevailing excitement, and it may be (we fervently hope it is so) that we unconsciously receive a somewhat exaggerated impression of the seriousness of the case from the scanty intelligence received daily by cable. Yet, even though the trouble were thrice as great as it seems to threaten to be, it is clear enough that the two parties, Liberal and Unionist, are both greatly to blame, each after its particular fashion.

Sleeping dogs are proverbially best left alone. Unmindful of that important fact, the Radical party, in order to gain the Nationalist vote, must needs dangle before Irish eyes this well-forgotten Home Rule, with all its joys and advantages. Had they not done so, the question would have continued to slip farther and farther out of sight till "independence" ceased to exist even as a thinkable possibility in the minds of Irishmen. We would be the last to deny that the Home Rule agitation of the 'eighties had its value, for undoubtedly it established in the minds of Englishmen the fact that Ireland has had all too much of which to complain, and that, in many respects, England's rule over her had meant the bitterest religious tyranny. This, however, had become practically a thing of the past, as we have before pointed out, and, having gained the sympathy and the consideration which were her due, Ireland was becoming peaceful and contented; for, whatever agitators might want, all that Irishmen as a whole asked was freedom to follow the Faith of their fathers. But to the Radical Government, clutching wildly for dear life at anything and everything that offered the least handhold, Home Rule was far too promising a support to be neglected. Therefore, whether both countries suffered violence or not, Nationalist support was straightway purchased by Mr. Asquith and company with the promise of quasi-independence.

The Conservative party, or at least that portion of it represented by Sir Edward Carson, followed with a trick that was, if possible, a few degrees milder. This was no less than a deliberate and determined attempt to stir up the extremes of militant Protestantism in Ulster. Just as the Irish had, for some years, forgotten their old grudge against Englishmen and Orangemen, so the latter had been content to let their prejudice against Catholicism sleep; and, in a few more years, that sleep would have become practically death. With all this in view, and apparently with a full knowledge of all that their action must entail, the Carsonites set out to interrupt that sleep, with a result that is, in part, already known to our readers. We are not usually pessimistic over matters like this, but it certainly seems, now, that events will have to take their natural course, and that order must be restored and maintained by military force, repulsive as that is to all right-thinking Britishers. Of course we may yet hope that the presence of an extra body of troops in the Northern districts will make would-be rioters think twice before they turn themselves to deeds of violence; and, while such temporary peace is being kept, we can only pray that Sir Edward Carson may be placed under firm restraint and that the Government may be led to see the error of its ways and to have the pluck (a thing it never yet possessed) to make an honest appeal to the electorate.

DAY BY DAY.

Worth of a State, in the
The worth of a State, in the eyes of the people, is the worth of the men composing it.—John Stuart Mill.

Stolen Brass.
At the Police Court, this morning, Inspector McHardy charged a Chinese with stealing four pieces of brass from the Naval Yard. He was sentenced to one month in the House of Correction.

The Mails.
French Mail.—Despatched per s.s. Chili at 1 p.m. to-day.
American and Canadian Mails.—Despatched per s.s. Nippon Maru at noon to-day.
Australian Mail.—Despatched per s.s. Changsha at 3 p.m. to-day.
Canadian and American Mails.—Despatched per s.s. Tamba Maru at 4 p.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Yingchow to-day.

English Mail.—Due per s.s. Devanha to-morrow at 4 p.m.
Australian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Nikko Maru at 10 a.m. to-morrow.
American, Canadian and Siberian Mails.—Closes per s.s. Empress of Japan at 11 a.m. to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Devanha at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

Killed by Landslip.
A Chinese has been sent to the mortuary, having been killed in a landslide in Ship Street, during excavations.

Man Injured.
A Chinese has been sent to hospital suffering from injuries alleged to have been inflicted by a man now in custody.

Public Bathing.
There is to be public bathing at North Point again to-night, when the band of the 25th Punjab will be in attendance.

Arrived.
Among the passengers arriving by the Hiran Maru from London to-day were Mr. and Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe and Mr. G. K. Chatham.

The Swordsman.
At the Land Court, this morning, P.C. Reid of Cheung Chau, charged a Chinese with being in unlawful possession of two swords. He was fined \$5.

For Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the s.s. Luotow and the s.s. Den of Crombie are reminded that goods undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—J. H. A. \$5.60.

Leaving To-morrow.
Mr. and Mrs. O. Clementi are leaving to-morrow by the Empress of Japan for Home via Siberia, and will later proceed to British Guiana where Mr. Clementi takes up the position of Colonial Secretary.

The Namur's Cargo.
Among the cargo shipped by the Namur on the 20th inst. were:—50 bales of waste silk for Manchester; 1,151 packages of tea, 4,753 sacks of copra, and 3,852 cases of preserves for London; 225 bales of waste silk for Marseilles.

Dynamite Possession.
At the Land Court, this morning, before Mr. Sayer, Sergeant Bulger charged two men with being in unlawful possession of dynamite at Cheung Chau. One man had 57 lbs. of dynamite and 41 detonators on his junk and the other man was carrying dynamite in his pocket at Cheung Chau. The first defendant was fined \$200, or in default three months, and the other was \$15, or in default two weeks.

Dead Policeman Buried.
Between fifty and sixty members of the Police Force were present at the Catholic Cemetery, yesterday evening, to pay their respects to the remains of the late Police Constable Harris, who died on Sunday. Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Mr. King, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chief Inspector Gourlay, and Inspectors Kerr and Morrison, and representatives of the Prison Warders and the Dockyard Police were also present. The Rev. Fr. Augustine, officiated at the graveside, and wreaths were sent by the police and others.

THE PARACELS.

When Will the Reef be Lighted?

(Special Article.)

We published a letter yesterday in which a correspondent pointed out that, in view of the frequent wrecks or mishaps taking place off the Paracels, it is high time that something was done towards the efficient marking and lighting of this dangerous region.

As to the ownership of the Paracels, our correspondent raises a question which has long been settled. He suggests that they are no man's land, or "public property," but it seems tolerably clear that this reef, which has brought distress or total loss to many a good ship, belongs to the Chinese Government. The day has yet to come, however, when China—be her intentions never so good and philanthropic—can afford to lay out a considerable sum of money in marking a district bordering on a highway that is used much more by foreign ships than by her own.

The Reef and Pinnacles.

The Paracels reef lies, it will be remembered, a little to the south-east of the island of Hainan, roughly 112 E. 17 N., or about four hundred miles south of Hongkong. Eastward of it lies the Macao Island Bank, with only a channel sixty miles wide separating the two; and it is through this channel that vessels running between Hongkong and the South (Saigon, Singapore, Bangkok etc) must pass.

Rising from the reef, in various parts, are high pinnacles of coral, sometimes so close together that a ship's bottom has been pierced by two, three or four at one time, and the vessel held there helpless by them. Some years ago the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, so we are informed, inaugurated a "Pinnacle Rock Fund," out of which fishermen and others, who discovered and reported any of these pinnacles yet uncharted, were to be rewarded. We gather that but few claims have ever been made for the reward; and obviously many of the rocks in question still do not figure on the chart.

A Dangerous Passage.

In dull or foggy weather even the best navigator must at times lose his bearings, and with only the narrow channel above-mentioned at his disposal, the master of a ship has to think himself lucky if, during foggy or dirty weather, he manages to keep clear of danger. The number of vessels that have gone down on the reef will probably never be known. Within comparatively recent years at least twenty British ships alone have been wrecked there.

Hitherto the marking of this region has been regarded as almost out of the question; and it must be admitted that there were many reasonable objections to such an undertaking. There is more English tonnage than any other passing the spot, but this does not amount to anything like half the total tonnage; so that the British Government might well disclaim responsibility, arguing that the number of German and French liners and Chinese rice-boats, using the highway is also very great. All this, however, is surely a mere matter of international agreement.

The Question of Lighting.

Other well-grounded objections have been that the neighbourhood is barren and uninhabited, that light-keepers could live there, and that the lights would be in constant danger of being interfered with by wandering pirates. Modern science has, however, over-ruled even these stumbling-blocks. Guarding against pirates is a mere matter of fixing the lights sufficiently high and out of reach, while the lighting difficulty is at once got over by the installation of an automatic system such as that recently described in our columns, which is now being employed by the Hongkong harbour authorities.

It is impossible that the present state of affairs can be allowed to continue; it is not twelve months since the Quinta became a total loss on this reef, and now the Matsura Maru has been wrecked on the same spot. And, apropos of the latter vessel, it must be

NEW SOLICITOR ADMITTED.

Circumstances a Little Unusual.

This morning at the adjourned Criminal Sessions, application was made to the Chief Justice Sir William Rees Davies K.C. for the admission to practice of Mr. George Norrington who has come from Home to join the office of Mr. G. K. Hall Bratton.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. A. S. Bucknill K.C., in making the application, said that the circumstances were a little unusual and two affidavits had been filed, but as his Lordship would recollect, quite recently a new ordinance had been passed with regard to the admission of solicitors, No 19 of 1913. Under the new ordinance it was necessary for the person applying for admission to give four months' previous notice in writing to the Registrar and the secretary of the Hongkong Law Society. He had also to deposit his certificate of admission. In this case that had been done, but, in addition to that, he had to file a certificate from a proper officer of the court which issued the certificate to the effect that the certificate was still in full force and valid, and lastly he had to file a further certificate of character signed by two practising attorneys in the courts of London, Edinburgh or Dublin.

The circumstances in this case were that Mr. Norrington had already left England before the new law came into force, but he had complied with the new law in so far as he had given notice to the secretary of the Hongkong Law Society and he had a letter from the secretary in response to Mr. Norrington's notification stating that the committee had no objection to Mr. Norrington being granted the exemption asked for. Under those circumstances, he would ask his Lordship to exempt Mr. Norrington from having to give four months' notice, from filing the certificate of character and the certificate that his certificate of admission was still valid.

Mr. Norrington arrived in the Colony on August 18 and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Judicature in July 1909. His Lordship remarked that the circumstances as detailed by the Attorney General made it quite clear that Mr. Norrington could not comply with the new ordinance but he had, however, endeavoured to do so as far as laid within his power. He therefore admitted him to practice in Hongkong and expressed the hope that the time he carried on his profession in Hongkong would be a happy and prosperous one.

His Lordship suggested that the secretary of the Hongkong Law Society should inform the Incorporated Law Society at Home of the effect of the new ordinance.

LOCAL SPORT.

Hongkong Lawn Bowls League.

The return match in this competition was played at Happy Valley on Saturday last, between the Police and Civil Service Clubs. The Police won by 20 points.

Rank Scores:—
POLICE.
Cameron 22 points.
Pitt 31
McHardy 18

CIVIL SERVICE.
Fincher 16 points.
Bond 15
Thornhill 20

Total 51 points.

On Friday evening, at Taikoo ground, Russell met Pile in the semi-final for the Championship of the Colony. After a good game Russell won by 21 points to 10.

Pile scored 4 in the 1st two heads, Russell scoring 2 in the next, and Pile one in the 4th head which made the score 5-2 in favour of Pile. For the next 9 heads Pile did not score, Russell carrying his score to 20 besides which he laid the shot, which would have given him game, but by a lucky shot, aimed to out Russell out, Pile's bowl took the jack into the ditch and he laid 3. This made the score 20-8 in favour of Russell. At the 15th head, Pile scored 2 more which brought him up to 10, but the next head, Russell laid the shot and won the game.

SPECIAL CABLES.

THE POSITION AT NANKING.

GARRISON READY TO SURRENDER.

Fearing Massacre, the Rebels Defend the City.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Received Aug. 26.

The Nanking garrison is reported to be ready to surrender, but it fears massacre and looting, and is consequently determined to defend the city.

General Chang Hsun has therefore sent in reassuring proclamations by foreigners.

General Chang expects to enter Nanking on Wednesday. Meanwhile the rebels are offering a most determined resistance.

Desperate attempts have been made by the rebels to re-capture Purple Mountain, and already 400 of General Chang Hsun's troops have been brought in wounded by the Red Cross workers.

City Reported Entered.

Later.

It is reported that General Chang Hsun's cavalry entered Nanking this morning.

A SINGAPORE SENSATION.

Well-known Lawyer Commits Suicide.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, Received Aug. 26.

Mr. E. F. H. Edlin, of the firm of Messrs Drew and Napier, solicitors, has committed suicide by cutting his throat.

The deceased, who was one of the most popular personages in the Straits, had no financial troubles, but he had been unwell for some months past.

HARBOUR COLLISION.

Launch and Load of Ice Lost.

At the Marine Court, this morning, Mr. E. Jones, the Assistant Harbour Master, enquired into the circumstances connected with the collision between the steam launches Oriental and Atlanta, the former the property of the Ice Company and the latter, Messrs. Holt and Company. The collision took place on the 15th inst. and the Oriental, valued at \$6,000, and 110 blocks of ice were lost.

Mr. Bruton appeared on behalf of the Ice Company, and Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared on behalf of the South British Insurance Company.

Ko Shau, coxswain of the Oriental, said that about 5.15 p.m. on the 15th inst. he left Lai-chi-kok with a full cargo of ice for the Bank wharf, and when passing between the bow of an Apsara steamer and the S.S. Yatsing he gave a long blast on the whistle. After crossing the bow of the former he observed the Blue Funnel steam launch. He passed about 250 feet from the bow of the Apsara boat. The Oriental was travelling about six miles an hour. The collision took place about 5.45. When he first saw the boat he was about 570 feet from the Yatsing he gave a long blast and he proceeded on his course. He did not alter his course or the speed. He saw the other launch maintaining her speed and he was afraid there would be a collision, so he gave a short blast and slightly altered his course to starboard. He did this in order to avoid a collision. When he saw the other launch he would be about 750 feet away. When he gave the short blast she would be about fifty or sixty feet away. The Atlanta did not do anything until after the collision; then she gave three blasts. She did not alter her course or go astern until after the collision. After the collision the Atlanta went astern and then went ahead again and picked up two men, members of the crew, out of the water. They were either picked up or scrambled on board. His launch went down in two minutes after she was picked up by one of the four launches coming to the rescue. There were no lives lost. The master of the Atlanta was at the wheel when this occurred.

Letters were read from two independent witnesses of the accident pointing out that the Atlanta was responsible for the accident. One letter had enclosed a plan of the positions

of the launches when the accident happened.

The coxswain of the Atlanta said he was proceeding from the Delta to Holt's wharf and when he crossed the stern of the Yatsing he gave two long blasts on his whistle to warn other vessels in the vicinity.

The Assistant Harbour Master:—Is that the way he knows the rule of the road? (laughter.)

Witness, continuing, said when about seventy feet from the stern of the Yatsing, he observed the other launch going by the starboard side of the Apsara steamer.

The Assistant Harbour Master: You mean the portside surely.

Witness said the other launch was only about fifty feet away from the steamer's side. He observed that the man at the wheel of the Oriental was not the coxswain of the launch.

The Assistant Harbour Master said he did not propose to go any further with the case as the witness had condemned himself. A man looking on for Holt's said he was under a false impression from the evidence he had got.

The Assistant Harbour Master said that the evidence was there and from what he saw himself when he examined the scene of the occurrence it was impossible for what the witness said to have occurred. "He is telling lies from beginning to finish."

The coxswain of the Sam Ching said that he saw the collision. He did not hear any whistles blown, and he went to the assistance of the sinking launch after the accident. He rescued four persons. The Assistant Harbour Master said he was convinced that had the master of the Atlanta taken sufficient precautions he would have averted the collision. He ordered his certificate to be suspended for three months and at the end of that time the master would have to sit for another examination before his certificate would be returned. He believed he was wholly responsible for the accident.

REQUEST TO THE KAISER

A landowner named Knorr, of Krauschwitz, near Plauen, in Saxony, who died a short time ago, has left a will nominating as his sole heir "the reigning German Emperor," who is instructed in the will to devote the money towards strengthening the army and navy. Herr Knorr's widow and several other relatives are contesting the will. Herr Knorr himself valued his property at £40,000, but his total fortune is estimated to amount to nearly £100,000.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Fausang Murder Case.

This morning at the adjourned Criminal Sessions the Chief Justice, Sir William Ross Davies K.C., and a jury, had before them the case in which Chi Yau-tin is charged with the murder of a person to the Attorney-General unknown, on board the S.S. Fausang on June 1, 1913.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The jury was composed as follows:—

Messrs C. Ritchie, foreman, G.M.D.D. Wolf, V.R.V. Ribeiro, A. J. Florin, G. L. J. Liebach, F. Martun, G.V.A. Croucher.

Dr McKenny of Victoria Gaoi said the prisoner was under his medical charge. On admission prisoner was not suffering from anything, but he was admitted to hospital for purposes of observation. Prisoner was sane but of a morose disposition. He examined the prisoner again on Sunday last. His decision was not definite because of faulty interpretation. He, however, came to the conclusion, from the vague and contradictory answers the prisoner gave, that he was of weak mind.

As the result of a further examination, yesterday, he came to the conclusion that the prisoner was sane. There was a scar on the man's abdomen, and on being asked now the wound occurred, he said he had done it himself, witness asked him why he did it when he had a fit. He did not know what he had inflicted the wound with.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J.A.S. Bucknill K.C., instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Crouther Smith for the prisoner.

The Attorney General, in opening, said that the case which would be put before the jury was a very simple one. The crime was alleged to have been committed on board a British steamer between Singapore and Hongkong. The name of the ship was the Fausang, one of Jardine's boats. On the night of May 31 the accused man appeared to have got into the cabin of the first officer named Perkins, but of what he was going to do there, or what he was doing, he, the Attorney General, was ignorant. The officer saw him and caught him, and seeing the way he was "carrying on" had him put into irons. He made a report to the captain who also saw the accused. The accused appeared to be acting queerly, and was in a curious state, and the captain, wisely or unwisely, let him out of the irons and put two men on to watch him. What happened exactly after that he had no means of putting before the jury but, at 1.30 a.m. on June 1, the second officer was called and he called the first officer. He went on the deck and there he found that a passenger had been stabbed in the throat. They gave first aid and did what they could to try and save the man's life, but he bled to death in a very short time.

The accused man was found to be in possession of a pair of scissors and it was suggested that he committed the crime with them. That was practically all the evidence. It might be suggested that the man was not sane. It was not for him to express any opinion, but he had there, certain doctors who had had him in their charge since he came to Hongkong, and they would be able to give their opinion.

Mr F. C. Perkins was the first witness, and he said that there were two men stabbed, the deceased and a member of the carpenter's staff. He gave evidence corroborating the opening of the Attorney General and added that the deceased was buried at sea.

Mr Alabaster:—The man who was stabbed in the side was a member of the crew:—Yes. And he disappeared?—Yes. The deceased died about 4.45. When was he buried?—About five to five thirty.

He was buried three quarters of an hour after you considered he was dead?—Yes.

You had not a doctor on board?—No.

His Lordship:—You were satisfied that he was dead?—Yes.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FRESH MILK

No careful mother can afford to use any but

Pure Fresh Cow's Milk.

Baby's health is of greater moment than the few cents saved in using condensed or other preserved milk. The Dairy Farm Milk is Pure and Fresh and contains no preservative of any kind.

"Dairy Farm Milk" means:—
Good. Clean & Wholesome Milk.

Mr Alabaster:—Was he stiff with the stiffness of death—rigor mortis?—Yes.

It never struck you that the prisoner could be anything but insane?—No.

His state was wholly inconsistent with anything except insanity?—Yes.

During witness' evidence the prisoner sank to his knees and commenced to murmur incoherently. He was however allowed to sit down and took no further interest in the proceedings.

GOVERNOR GENERAL FORBES.

Resignation Takes Effect Next Week.

We have been informed that Mr W. Cameron Forbes, Governor General of the Philippines, has resigned and that the resignation will take effect on September 1. A telegram to this effect has been received in the Colony and comes from a reliable source. It gives no indication that a successor has yet been appointed. Mr Forbes made a good Governor and will be greatly missed by all with whom he came in contact. The Far East would be better off to-day if we had amongst us a few more men of the calibre of Governor General Forbes.

Mr. Forbes, who is a grandson of Emerson, the poet, was born at Milton, Mass., in 1870, and was educated at Harvard. He was during 1894 and 1895 a clerk in the banking firm of Jackson and Curtis, Boston, and two years later he became chief of the financial department of Messrs Stone and Webster, electrical engineers, which position he held until 1912. Since 1899 he has been a partner in the banking firm of J. M. Forbes and Company, Boston. From 1904 Mr Forbes was a member of the Philippine Commission and Secretary of Commerce and Police until 1908, when he was appointed Vice Governor of the Philippines. Since November, 1909, when he succeeded Governor General James F. Smith, Mr. Forbes has been Governor of the Philippines. He is a very wealthy man, and is a bachelor.

REVISION OF ORDINANCES.

Appreciation of Mr. Alabaster's Services.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday the Hon. Attorney General will move the following resolution:—"Resolved that in accordance with the requirements of Section 8 (2) of the Statute Laws (New Revised Edition) Ordinance, 1911, the 'New Revised Edition' of the Hongkong Ordinances prepared by Mr. Chaloner Grenville Alabaster, and now laid before the Council, is approved." His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government will move:—"Resolved that the members of this Council desire to place on record their appreciation of the services rendered to the Government of Hongkong by Mr. Chaloner Grenville Alabaster in preparing the New Revised Edition of the Hongkong Ordinances 1844 to 1912."

Treaty Anniversary.

To-day is the anniversary of the conclusion of the first Treaty between Britain and Japan (1858).

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A RAKE OPPORTUNITY.

CARPETS Having a pretty heavy stock of INDIAN CARPETS on hand we are clearing them at extremely low prices, approaching very near their cost, and earnestly advise our valued customers and patron not to miss this opportunity which may not come round again. A trial visit would be more convincing than saying anything further.

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ALL SHAPES
\$4 50 PER DOZEN.THE WONDER WATER OF JAPAN.
CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S TANSAN

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To-day's
Advertisements

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

S.S. "BENALDER."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd prox. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd prox at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1913. [442]

NOTICE

DIOCESAN SCHOOL & ORPHANAGE

SCHOOL duties will be resumed on MONDAY, 1st September. For Terms for Boarders or Day scholars.

Apply to the Head Master. Hongkong, 26th August, 1913.

Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

FROM HONGKONG	FROM QUEBEC
EMPEROR OF JAPAN 27th August.	ALLAN LINE 25th Sept.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA 30th August.	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN 2nd Oct.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA 10th Sept.	EMPEROR OF BRITAIN 2nd Oct.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" and "EMPEROR OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 20 knot turbine steamers, of 15,850 tons gross, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific. The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPEROR OF RUSSIA," "EMPEROR OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA," "EMPEROR OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port, £85.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45. Meals and sleeping car £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only.) allowed to Army and Navy officers, Civil Service employees, missionaries, etc., etc. Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.
Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N.
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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service between
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.
EASTWARD.

S.S. "DILWARA," 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramaga, R.N.R., will be despatched to YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 26th Aug. at d'light.

S.S. "JELUNGA," 5,206 tons, Capt. Sullivan, will be despatched to SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 10th Sept.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "TORILIA," 5,305 tons, Capt. Swanson, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 26th August at 3 p.m.
S.S. "G. APCAR," 4,600 tons, Capt. Drake, will be despatched as above on 14th Sept.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 23rd, 1913. Agents

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,
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THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 26th AUGUST.

10.00 p.m. "FATSHAN," 5.00 p.m. "KINSHAN."

WEDNESDAY, 27th AUGUST.

8.00 a.m. "HONAM," 8.00 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN."

10.00 p.m. "KINSHAN," 5.00 p.m. "FATSHAN."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

A Telephone service has been recently installed on the Canton. Company's Steamers—Day Steamers Call No. 776. Night Steamers. Call No. 775.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "SUI TAI," Tons 1651. S.S. "SUI AN," Tons 1651.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO
SUNDAY, 31st August.

The Company's Steamship,
"SUI AN."

will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the Excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs. & Satur., at 4.30 p.m.

Joint Service of
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CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SAINAM" 538 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANGUI."

These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

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Destination.	Steamers	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said	MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Soyeda KITANO MARU Capt. F. Cope	T. 16,000 T. 16,000
		WED'DAY, 27th Aug. at daylight. WED'DAY, 10th Sept. at daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama	TAMBA MARU Capt. Teranaka AWA MARU Capt. Shimidzu	T. 12,500 T. 12,500
		TUESDAY, 26th Aug. at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 9th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda KUMANO MARU Capt. Winckler	T. 9,600 T. 9,300
		WEDNESDAY, 27th Aug. at noon. WED'DAY 24th Sept. at noon.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Tozawa HIRANO MARU Capt. Fraser	T. 5,000 T. 16,000
		MONDAY, 1st Sept. THURS., 28th Aug. d'light.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	KUMANO MARU Capt. Winckler KAMAKURA MARU Capt. Hori	T. 9,300 T. 12,500
		TUESDAY 26th Aug. noon. MONDAY, 1st Sept.
KOBE & Yokohama	HAKATA MARU Capt. Nomura	T. 12,500
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SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama		

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MANILA, CEBU & ILO.	"TEAN"	26th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	28th Aug. at 4 p.m.
TSINGTAU, NEW CHWANG AND CHINWANGTAO	"ICHANG"	30th Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	30th Aug. at m'night.
WEIHAWEI & TSIN	"HUICHOW"	31st Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	4th Sept. at 4 p.m.

This steamer has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

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MANILA, Zamboanga & } "CHANGSHA" 26th Aug. at 3 p.m.
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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidst ships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" and "Tean."
SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Linan" and the S. S. "Luchow," having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transhipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

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HONGKONG 25th August, 1913.

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Steamship.	T.	Captains.	For	Sailing date.
RUBI	4000 J. Miller		Manila Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	THURSDAY, 4th Oct. 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000 F. S. McMurray		Manila Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	SATURDAY, 13th Oct. 4 p.m.

Electric Light. Fans in every cabin; competent stewardesses carried.
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GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 26th Aug. 1913.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.
Steamers From To Will leave on or about
Tjipanas S'HAL 2nd half Aug. JAVA 2nd half Aug.
Tjitaroom JAVA 2nd half Aug. JAPAN at half Sept.
Tjilatjap JAVA 1st half Sept. S'HAL 1st half Sept.
Tjikini S'HAL 1st half Sept. JAVA 1st half Sept.
Tjibodas JAVA 2nd half Sept. S'HAL 2nd half Sept.
Tjimali JAPAN 2nd half Sept. JAVA 2nd half Sept.
Tjimanek JAVA 2nd half Sept. JAPAN 2nd half Sept.
The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L. For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Tjipanas No. 375 York Building. 15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Aug. 26, at noon
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	22,000	E. Bent	Sept. 1
S.S. "Hongkong Maru"	11,000	S. Togo	Sept. 19
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	22,000	H. S. Smith	Sept. 25
S.S. "Chiyo Maru"	22,000	W. W. Greene	Oct. 17

The S.S. Nippon Maru will be despatched for San Francisco via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday 26th August at noon.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws.

All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and telephone and post office.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

in connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports

Proposed Sailings From Hongkong (Subject to Alteration).

Steamers	Tons	Date of Sailing
Buyo Maru	10,500	Saturday, October 4, at Noon
Anyo Maru	18,500	Wednesday Dec. 3, Noon
Kiyo Maru	17,200	Thurs. Feb. 5, 1914 at noon

For Passage and Freight apply to
S. MORIMOTO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDING, Opposite Blake Pier.

"THE BIG 4" OF THE
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MONSIEUR	MANCHURIA	KOREA	SIBERIA
17,000 tons, twin screws	23,000 tons twin screws	18,000 tons, twin screws	18,000 tons, twin screws
Also 110, 21,000 tons, China, 10,000 tons, and Farall, 9,000 tons.			

From Hongkong calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe (via Inland Sea), Yokohama and Honolulu (via Pacific). Through Service to New York via Europe.

SOME FEATURES OF SERVICE.
Lights, Fans, Swimming Tank, Band, Cuisine, Games, Amusements, Wireless, Submarine Signal Service, and Bilge Keels.

THE COAST is covered by this route with its unparalleled opportunities, than by any other route.

For a return ticket to London the cost is less than to San Francisco, Japan, and Honolulu the cost is less than to London (via Suez) and to San Francisco (via Panama).

ARMY, NAVY, CONSULAR or CIVIL SERVICE.
SPECIAL RATES in effect.

Steamers: Perela, 9,000 Tons Starting Sept. 13, at noon.

Passengers holding through Tickets have the privilege of travelling by train between Kobe and Yokohama, free of charge.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE.

From HONGKONG. Arrive. Leave. Due
Hongkong. Manila. Hongkong.

Sept. 13 PERSIA Sept. 15 Sept. 2 PERSIA Sept. 4
Oct. 14 CHINA Oct. 16 Sept. 10 KOREA Sept. 12
Oct. 28 NILE Oct. 30 Sept. 24 SIBERIA Sept. 26

King's Building (Opp. Blake Pier). R. C. MORTON, Telephone No. 141
Hongkong, 25th August, 1913.
Panama-Pacific International Exposition-San Francisco-1915.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

During the months of July and August First-Class Return Fares to Foochow will be subject to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the full Fares.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW RETURN (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.
HAIYANG A. E. Hodgkins FRIDAY, 28th Aug. at 11 a.m.
HAIYAN J. S. Roach TUES. 2nd Sept. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.
HAIMUN J. W. Evans WED., 27th August, at 11 a.m.
HAIMUN J. W. Evans SUN., 31st August, at 11 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Japanese Shipping Competition in India.

The question of Japanese shipping competition in the Indian coastwise trade has again been raised, this time by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who have requested the opinion of the Bengal Chamber on certain statements made by the manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on the subject. This gentleman, states the Calcutta correspondent of the "Financial Times" (London) writing on June 26th, maintained (a) that the subsidy received by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha from the Japanese Government is only for the maintenance of special lines under mail contracts; (b) that the Calcutta line of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is not among these special lines, and that, consequently, it receives no subsidy; (c) that it has, therefore, to face unassisted the State-aided vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, "who are paid by the Government of India a lump sum under their agreement for coastwise services," and (d) that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have tried, but have failed, to induce the British shipping companies to work with them; that they are following these companies' current rates of freight, and that the responsibility for cutting does not, therefore, rest upon them. In the course of their reply, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber observe that, so far as they can ascertain, the amount of the subsidy paid by the Imperial Japanese Government to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is Rs. 5,087,796, or more than 76 lakhs of rupees yearly. This sum represents upwards of 23 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. It follows, therefore, that, even if the steamers work at a considerable loss, the subsidy still enables the company to pay a dividend. An annual subvention on such a scale is clearly not a mail subsidy. It must be for the purpose of enabling the company to compete with foreign companies and to extend Japanese trade. As regards (b) it seems to be merely a technicality to say that the subsidy does not cover Calcutta line. For obviously it is sufficiently heavy to enable the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to run such a line even at a loss. In answer to (c) the Committee said that the subsidy paid by the Government of India to the British India Steam Navigation Co. is 10½ lakhs of rupees. This sum is granted specifically for the provision of regular, frequent, and fast sailings on sixteen lines, the trade on which would not, it is admitted, suffice to maintain vessels equal to the postal requirements. The subsidy works out to less than 1s. per mile, and it cannot be compared with enormous sum paid to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha by the Japanese Government. Moreover, the other British companies in the Indian coastwise trade are not subsidised by the Government of India at all. With reference to (d) the Committee quoted cases where rates lower than those charged by the British lines have been introduced by the Japanese company. And, in concluding, they remarked that no reference was made by the company's Bombay manager to the fact that, by the Japanese navigation laws, British steamships are precluded from carrying passengers or goods from one Japanese port to another. It was assumed in the letter that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are entitled as of right to participate in the Indian coasting trade. But no explanation was offered as to why, if this were so, the British lines are not similarly entitled to participate in the Japanese coasting trade. The Committee suggested to the Bombay Chamber that the attention of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha should be pointedly drawn to this omission, and that their views on the subject should be invited.

Chinese Minister at Tokyo.
Mr. Wang Ta-hsieh, the Chinese Minister to Japan, has sent in his resignation and it will be accepted. It is believed in official circles that Mr. Li Shen-to, who has just returned from a special Mission to Japan, will be nominated. Mr. Li Shen-to is a native of Japan as he represented China in Tokyo between 1894-1895.

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.
 Aaron, J. M. Higgins, Mrs. H.
 Aulie, H. A. L.
 Bargmann, F. Higgins, Misses
 Barbelini, E. T. Locke, Mr. &
 Bate, E. R. Mrs. F.
 Bates, E. B. Lamprey, F.
 Bellios, Mrs. E. Hemmerling, Dr.
 R.
 Blum, A. N. Kable, E. S.
 Beattie, W. H. Kadoorie, Ellis
 Buisson, Miss M. Kruseman, A.
 A.
 Bartlett, Miss E. Lobb, Dr. E. L.
 A.
 Baxter, Mrs. M. Leeman, T.
 Connell, J. J. MacIntyre, Mr.
 Connet, Miss E. and Mrs. Nell
 Castro, Mr. & Martin, G.
 Mrs. F. H. D. E. McGarity, Capt.
 Castro, Miss D. & Mrs. F.
 E. Mason, C. Fare-
 Campbell, S. brother
 Clinton, D. S. Matheson, Miss
 Castro, Master M.
 D. E. Matheson, Mrs.
 Calder, Mr. & R. T.
 Mrs. I. Maxstead, Capt.
 Cambridge, A. J. H. R.
 Chapple, F. T. McKean, Dr. G.
 Claxton, A. A. W.
 Coleman, Dr. A. Mehta, B. K.
 L. E. F. Meroeki, J.
 Dowley, W. A. Mulder, A. B.
 Davis, C. H. Mulder, Mr. J. D. F.
 Portano, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. F.
 Mrs. & 2 child. McDunay, A.
 ron, D.
 Dapuy, L. Murphy, G. H.
 Dowar, J. Nicholson, L. O.
 Douglas, Mr. & O'Leary, Miss
 Mrs. R. H. G.
 Ehrenfels, Mr. & Oliver Beach,
 Mrs. H. E. Ornistoo, J.
 Fisher, H. G. Oglosky, Mr. &
 Finlayson, W. F. Mrs. R.
 Foster, Mrs. M. Ostrand, P. M.
 Foster, Miss O. Pringkein, H.
 W.
 Fangner, N. K. Ray, J. I.
 Finlayson, Mrs. Roxburgh, R. R.
 E. Reay, Miss F.
 Grillooly, Mrs. P. H. Roberts, Hon.
 Gordon, Mrs. J. O. J.
 Gordon, E. B. Randolph, Mrs.
 Gillis, Mrs. R. C. R. W.
 Gillis, Mrs. Swift, Mr. &
 Gillis, Miss D. Mrs. G. H.
 Gago, Mrs. F. W. Seitz, O. S.
 Goddard, Mrs. S. Sibley, J. C.
 Grossmann, P. Singer, E. T.
 Gallotte, H. Smith, Mr. and
 Garrow, H. Mrs. E. E.
 Geare, Mr. and Spear, Capt. H.
 Mrs. I. H. Sorby, V.
 Gillespie, Dr. J. Square, Miss A.
 M.
 Gordon, A. G. H.
 Goulbourn, A. Swift, Mr. &
 Gourgey, I. Mrs. G. H.
 Grimshaw, R. J. Tapp, J. R.
 Grisogono, P. O. Vaughan, Capt.
 Von.
 Hall, P. C. Viole, Mrs. A.
 Hanna, Dr. J. G. White, Mrs. M.
 Hannibal, Mr. & G.
 Mrs. W. A. Webb, S. F.
 Harbord, W. T. Walker, Capt.
 Hewett, Hon. Mr. E. A.
 E. A. C. M. G. Welder, W. E.
 Hicks, Mrs. J. J. White, F. W.
 Hennessey, G. J. Wood, G. G.
 Hale, E. R. Williams, Mrs.
 Hudson, A. H. M. S.
 Holden, E. A. Wilson, D.

King Edward Hotel.
 Almond, Mrs. B. Logan, W.
 Cargill, F. J. Macintosh, J. A.
 Ohee, T. Major, Mrs.
 Connell, R. Massey, Miss.
 Connell, H. E. McHugh, Mr.
 Dobbie, Mr. & Mrs. F. E.
 Mrs. Mody, Mrs. J. H. N.
 Donaldson, W. Mrs. J. H. N.
 A. Morris, Mrs.
 Finchett, Mrs. Murphy, J. A.
 Gerlach, Mr. & Mrs. M. F.
 G. W. W. Nobbs, A. P.
 Grimble, G. Passmore, Capt.
 Harris, J. B. & Mrs. W. C.
 Heinemann, Mr. Peake, A. D. J.
 & Mrs. Saunders, Miss.
 Hingle, E. J. Schenk, Mrs.
 Jensen, B. Shelhamer, Mr.
 Kraft, Mr. & Mrs.
 Mrs. W. D. Sibree, Dr.
 Lauritsen, Mr. & Spurge, B. S.
 Mrs. Stewart, Capt.
 Lemars, Mr. & Mrs. A. Walker, D.
 Mrs. Whitelaw, G. C.
 Lennox, J.

Grand Hotel.
 Allen, Mr. & Key, Dr.
 Mrs. Lewington,
 Crow, Mr. and Capt. J. S.
 Mrs. A. B. Lorrie, F.
 Fearon, Rogage, Dr.
 Freack, O. Schroeder
 Freese, M. Wether, J.
 Hyde, Capt. Weissmann, C.
 Kulesa, K.

Craigburn.
 Caldwell, Mr. Maurer, Mrs.
 Caldwell, Miss McDougall, Mr.
 Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs.
 and Mrs. McCaig, J.
 Connell, W. A. Reynaud, Ma-
 Mrs. and dame & mon-
 sieur
 Galbraith, V. Smith, Mrs. G.
 M. Smith, E. G.
 Guenier, Mrs. Wood, E. M.

Consignees

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"LUZZOW,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 27th of August, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th of August, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 4th of September, 1913, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

HONGKONG, 20th August, 1913. [368]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 26th of August, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th of August, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 3rd of September, 1913, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

HONGKONG, 19th August, 1913. [369]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

THE Steamship

"SAXONIA,"

From PUGET SOUND, PORTLAND and VANCOUVER via JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on Saturday, August 23rd, at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and deliver must then be taken from the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on August 29th, at 5 p.m. in the afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown and examination of same to be held on August 29th, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be filed on or before August 30th, otherwise they will not be recognized.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
 Hongkong Office.
 Hongkong, 21st August, 1913. [368]

Consignees

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"DAN OF CROMBIE,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 27th inst. at 6 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 27th inst. at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1913. [466]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORT, AND MANILA.

THE Steamship

"TENYO MARU."

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on Tuesday, August 26th at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognized after the Goods have left the steamer Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on Sept. 2nd will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left in the Godown, and examination of same to be held on Sept. 2nd at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before Sept. 9th, otherwise they will not be recognized.

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1913. [460]

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

From VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, PORTLAND, JAPAN & SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FALLS OF ORCHY"

having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

HONGKONG, 19th August, 1913. [369]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

THE Steamship

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "SHIMOSA"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 18th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 26th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Office.
 Hongkong, 20th August, 1913. [465]



"This has given me New Health and Nerve Power!"

A new lease of health, new strength and vitality, stronger nerves, better digestion, where before there was nervous exhaustion with all its miseries—such has been the happy experience of more than a million users of Sanatogen.

A typical case in point is that of Madame Olive Schreiner, the gifted author, whose "Story of an African Farm" has become a literary classic. She writes from the Cape of Good Hope:—

"The effect of Sanatogen upon me has been most remarkable. Nothing that I have taken for years has given me such a sense of vigour and restored circulation. I shall never be without Sanatogen, and you may make any use you wish of this letter, as I am anxious that everyone who is suffering from nerve-weakness should try it."

If you are a sufferer from nerve-weakness, low vitality, or poor digestion, it is simply a duty you owe to yourself and your family to investigate the claims made for

SANATOGEN

The Food Tonic

a true chemical combination of phosphorus and proteid, which nourishes and invigorates all the cells and tissues of the body, yet contains nothing harmful—no stimulants or narcotics. It is especially valuable in dysentery, chronic diarrhoea, and other stomachic disorders.

Write for Free Book.

Over 16,000 physicians, among them the very leaders in medical science, have publicly certified to the excellent results which they have obtained from Sanatogen in cases of nervous exhaustion, brain-fag, sleeplessness, lassitude, anaemia, digestive disorders, and various wasting diseases.

You could not ask for more convincing assurance that Sanatogen will benefit you.

Buy a bottle to-day—it is sold by all Chemists. And write for a Free Copy of "The Art of Living," by Dr. Andrew Wilson, the well-known medical author. This interesting book tells you all about Sanatogen, and also contains a great deal of valuable advice on health topics. Write at once, mentioning this paper, to the manufacturers of Sanatogen, Messrs. A. Walzing & Co., 6, Kinkiang Road, Shanghai.

Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., etc.,

the famous analytical chemist, writes:—"Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing as it does a large amount of organic phosphorus in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food."

Sir Luke White, M.D.,

the well-known statesman, writes:—"My experience of Sanatogen confirms the medical opinion; there is no longer that feeling of fatigue which one previously experienced, but there follows from its use a distinct 'restorative effect.'"

Mr. Frank Spence, M.P.,

the well-known artist, writes:—"I had been suffering from neuritis for several months, and after trying different so-called remedies was advised to try Sanatogen. It has worked wonders—in fact, quite overthrown the trouble."

Mr. Arnold Bennett,

the distinguished writer, states:—"The tonic effect of Sanatogen on me is simply wonderful."

Prof. Dr. C. A. F. Wald,

of Berlin University, writes:—"I have used Sanatogen in a number of cases, mainly of a nervous or neurasthenic origin, and have obtained excellent results."

Notices

The Egyptian Favourite

among those who have sufficient knowledge of the essential of a perfect Egyptian Cigarette is one or other of the brands known as

Bouton Rouge and Felucca

Egyptian Cigarettes

Until you have smoked them you really have not realized the perfection to which the manufacture of Egyptian Cigarettes can be brought. Their maker, Messrs. M. Y. San & Co., have now arranged for their supply by all high-class hotels at the most reasonable prices.

Sole Agents: British American Tobacco Co., Ltd., Hong Kong. A Luxury to the Man of Taste.

M. Y. SAN & CO

CONFECTIONERS
GROCERS
RESTAURATEURS

92-94-96 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

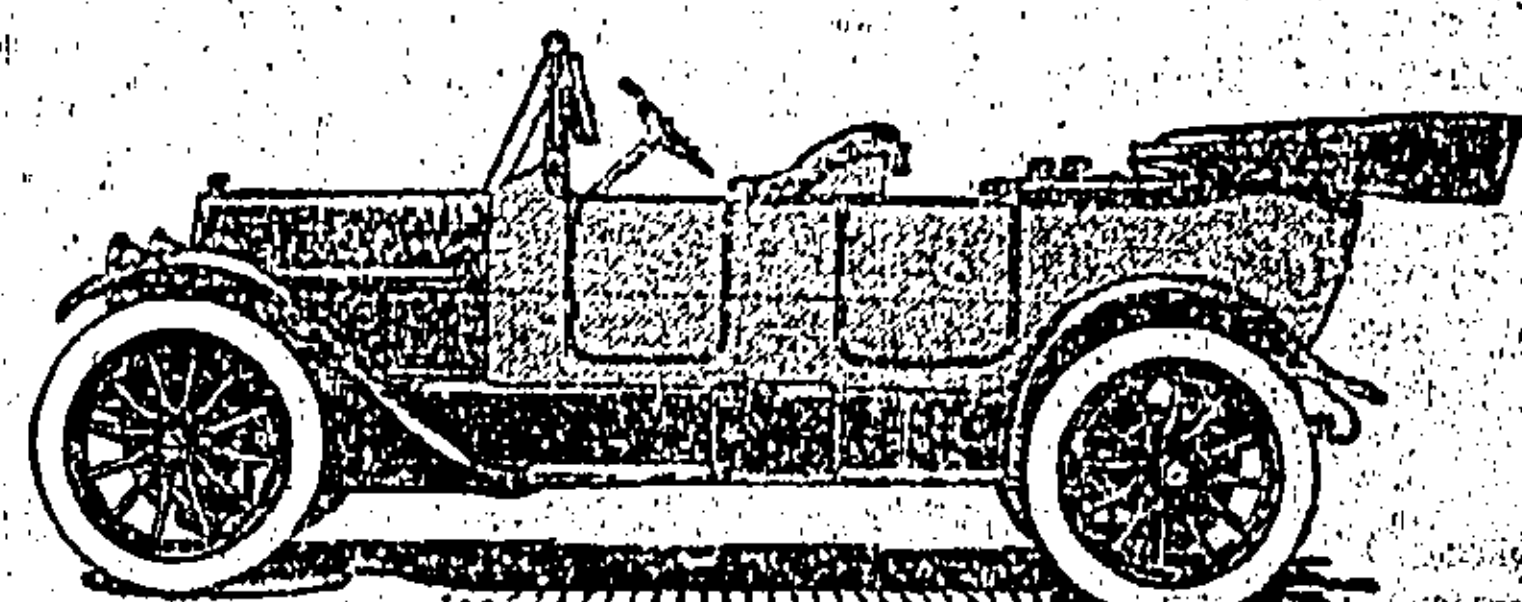
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Soda Fountain AMERICAN Any Cool Drinks Ice Cream

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT

\$0.70 CENTS A MEAL

A LA CARTE AT ALL HOURS.



LAW & *Studebaker* No. 3, Duddell St.
SONS Sole Agents.

J. ULLMANN & COMPANY.

We are the BEST Jewellers and also have the BEST Cut Glass, and Fancy Goods of all varieties.
 Queen's Road, (Corner of Flower Street).

Notices

Notices

A REAL

CLEANSER.

Get rid of dirt and odors by using



the Powerful Disinfectant

No matter how thick and sticky the deposits of dirt, no matter how strong the smells from garbage, sinks and toilets; CN will make the house clean and thereby purify the atmosphere.

Remember too, that CN kills germs and aids in preventing the attack or spread of contagious diseases. CN is not only efficient—it's safe, and it doesn't hurt the hands.

"The Yellow Package with the Gable Top"

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

3, DUDDELL STREET.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS.

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1912.

WE have much pleasure in announcing to our numerous patrons and customers that we have opened

A New SILK STORE

In the most up-to-date style and fashion at the large and

Commodious Premises No. 38 & 40

Queen's Road Central,

lately occupied by Messrs. H. Rutledge & Son, where we are displaying an entirely new, handsome and gorgeous stock of

Silk Goods & Jewellery Ware

of all descriptions in a variety of new, elegant and attractive designs and patterns.

The stock includes a choice selection of Turkish, Persian & India Silk.

Carpets & Woollen Rugs

in choice and elegant patterns.

Prices specially reduced for summer.

Closest store in the Colony.

An early visit earnestly solicited.

D. CHHILARAM.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1913.

New Suffragist Tactics.

A woman suffragist who was released under the "Cat and Mouse" Act from Holloway Prison refused to enter the nursing home in Campden Hill-terrace to which she was taken and was left by the wardresses on the pavement. She soon afterwards collapsed and was provided with a chair, on which she announced her intention of remaining until the Government took some action in her case. At 12.15, however, she was placed on a stretcher by the police and taken to High-street, Kensington, Police Station.

One of the leaders of the W.S.P.U. stated that she understood that Miss Sylvia Pankhurst had adopted a "sleep" strike as well as a hunger and "thirst" strike. Before going to Campden Hill Pankhurst declared her intention of "walking" about the whole time she was in prison.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

A Canton guide-book, in speaking of the Whampoa Pagoda, says:—"It was erected about the year 1598, and is very much out of repair." We shouldn't wonder. Some little allowance must be made for the effect of time and weather. We know of houses in Hongkong, erected at even a few remote date, that are not exactly in the pink of condition.

The writer which disappeared from the police court has turned up again, and is once more in use as a record of evidence. We have been given to understand that the member of a local and litigious Chinese family, who ordered its removal from the score of its being obnoxious to him, has gradually contented to its being restored, on condition that it is not used during prohibited hours.

We learn that the dredgers ordered forty years ago for cleaning Hongkong Harbour have not yet reached the Colony. A correspondent asks if we can make the probable date of their arrival.

A correspondent writes us, arguing that the Paracels should be lighted. Hear, hear! But we hope he doesn't mean to suggest that our P. W. D. should take on the job. Charity begins at home, and people who can't so much as fit up the two flights of steps leading from the Old Bailey to Wyndham Street with a lamp piece, would make a heaven of a mess of a big contract like the Paracels.

Maxim for the promoters of last night's Botanical Gardens concert:—"Punctuality is the thief of time."

We learn that many of the officers of the Kwangtung land forces have decided that the pen is mightier than the sword, and have consequently returned to the clerkships which they held before they became field-marshal. N.B. All is now quiet in Canton!

Reuter's message, to the effect that the immaculate Mr. Jack Johnson's Exeter Hall lectures on the brotherhood of man was well attended, has not yet arrived at this office.

On Sunday night a Chinese watchman, whose duty it was to keep an eye on the Kowloon Dock Company's godowns, fell asleep on a pile of timber, which suddenly collapsed and left him pinned—in his fleshiest part—between two heavy planks. A correspondent suggests that similar timber-piles should be placed at the corners of all Hongkong streets for the convenience and moral disciplining of our languid lakongs.

"LAW JOURNAL" CENSURES JURYMEN.

The "Law Journal" says:—"We have been astonished to learn, through an announcement in the Press, that several of the jurymen in the Scott case visited Kwole and were entertained by Lord and Lady Seckville to tea. An announcement that the learned Judge who presided at the time had spent a week-end at the historic mansion would scarcely have caused more surprise. As the trial was concluded, no mischief directly bearing upon its issues could arise. But an organized visit of a number of jurymen to the private residence of a successful litigant—the mere fact that it is an historic house is wholly immaterial—is a very unpleasant development of our system of trial by jury. Surely, want of good sense may induce a pernicious influence upon jurymen in similar cases, and create suspicions which, however unfounded, may diminish the regard in which the administration of justice is held."

A New Serum.

In view of the recent outbreak of mumps on a vessel of the Royal Navy, particular interest attaches to the discovery of a serum which is reported to have been made by the Pasteur Institute in Paris. The disease is one of those which are not usually taken seriously, although it is exceedingly painful, and there should be an extensive demand for the serum.

JAPAN AND THE "WHITE PERIL."

Comment on Press Controversial Methods.

The London "Economist" prints the following from its Yokohama correspondent:—

"The difficulty with the United States over the Californian land ownership question has had its natural consequences in Japan in producing an increase of ill-feeling against foreigners in Japan, and in reviving the cry of the 'White Peril.' It is an unfortunate feature of Japanese controversy on all such subjects that the writers, owing to their using a script which is incomprehensible to all except a very few foreigners resident in Japan, and to practically all outside the country, seem to think that they need to regard only the immediate effect, and to neglect all idea of truth or accuracy. Of course, their articles may get translated in the Anglo-Japanese papers, but the exposure of their falsehoods and exaggerations to the handful of foreign residents concerns them little; and of their own compatriots the number who read any English papers is a negligible quantity. Such an article recently appeared from the pen of a Professor Nagai, in the 'Shin Nihon,' a monthly in which Count Okuma is interested. This article contains such statements as: 'History tells us that Spaniards massacred at least ten million natives during the first fifty years after they had settled in the New World, and this sanguinary inhumanity has often been repeated in every European colony. At times the whites even stirred up rival tribes to fight with a view of destroying one another, supplying them with ammunition, rifles, &c., for the purpose. By such a trick the Maori tribe is now on the verge of ruin.'"

"A Koba English newspaper refutes this calumny by pointing out that the Maoris are prosperous and contented, and that they send four native members to the New Zealand Legislature, and are represented, as regards numbers, more liberally than the whites. But these refutations are of little use, as no Japanese journal cares to undertake the unpopular task of reproducing them, and, as said above, the number of Japanese who will read them in the columns of the foreign journal is extremely small. The statistics which Professor Nagai thinks good enough for his Japanese readers are as ill-founded as the sweeping general statement quoted above. The article and the whole present agitation about the 'White Peril' are, of course, only a single illustration of the fact that, protected by the incomprehensible script, there is a constant stream of misrepresentation of everything foreign (including gross calumnies against individual resident foreigners) pouring through the Japanese Press."

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HUMANITY REWARDED.

The Board of Trade have received through the Foreign Office the following testimonials, which have been awarded by the President of the United States to the master and crew of the steamship Asuncion de Larrinaga, of Liverpool, in recognition of their services in rescuing the crew of the American schooner Future, which was abandoned in the North Atlantic Ocean on January 5, 1913.—"A gold watch and chain for Mr. John J. Doyle, master; a binocular glass for Mr. Ernest Fox, chief officer; and gold medals for Jose Dopico, boatswain; and Manuel Largo, Francisco Mondello, and Ramon Posse, seamen, of the Asuncion de Larrinaga."

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates.

SANDAKAN & S' BATTIK

(British North Borneo). At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

POST OFFICE.

The Yingchow with the Mail from London via Siberia of Friday, the 8th inst., is due to arrive here on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

The Devanha with the English Mail left Singapore on Saturday, the 23rd inst., at 8 a.m. and may be expected to arrive here on or about Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m. This packet brings the Parcel Mails closed in London for despatch by the all-sea route on the 23rd ult., and for despatch overland on the 30th ult.

The United States Mails Ex. s.s. Persia have been transferred to the "Empress of Russia" arriving at Hongkong on September 1.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Yingchow, 27th inst. English, Devanha, 28th inst.

MAILS CLOSE.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Miyasaka Maru, 26th inst., 5 p.m.

Japan via Kobe, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland—Per Uckermark, 26th inst., 5 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Saxon, 26th August, 5 p.m.

Hongay—Per Tingang, 27th inst., 9 a.m.

Jessellton, Kudat and Sandakan—Per Borneo, 27th inst., 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands Australia, Timor, Tasmania & New Zealand via Thursday Islands—Per Nikko Maru, 27th Aug., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empress of Japan, 27th August, 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 27th August, 1.15 p.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per Hirano Maru, 27th Aug., 5 p.m.

Shanghai North China and Japan via Kobe—Per Fooksang, 28th inst., 11 a.m.

Fort Bayard, Haiphong, Pakhoi and Saigon—Per Hui, 28th Aug., 11 a.m.

Bangkok—Per Chowlat, 28th inst., 11 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Lovat, 28th Aug., 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 28th August, 1.15 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Luehow, 28th inst., 3 p.m.

Mauzanillo and Guaymas (Mexico)—Per Mexico City, 28th inst., 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per Devanha, 28th Aug., 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow Per Haiyang, 29th inst., 10 a.m.

Straits, and India via Calcutta—Per Suisang, 29th Aug., 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 29th August, 1.15 p.m.

Tsingtau, Newchwang and Chingwantao—Per Ichang, 29th August, 5 p.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi. (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail (Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel Mail will be closed, Friday at 5 p.m.—Per Arcadia, 30th August, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Loongsang, 30th inst., 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 30th August, 1.15 p.m.

Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin—Per Huichow, 30th inst., 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China & Europe via Siberia—Per Luan, 30th inst., 5 p.m.

Tientsin—Per Chieping, 30th inst., 5 p.m.

Swatow—Per Haimun, 31st inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per Haiyang, 31st Sept., 10 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Luehow, Br. s.s. 1,920, Weatheral, 25th inst.—Canton, Gen.—B. & S.

Misumi Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,095, Uchikane, 25th inst.—Kwangyen 23rd inst. Stone—A. Bune.

Kamakura Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,713, J. Hori, 25th inst.—Singapore, Tw. s.s.—N. Y. K.

Hirano Maru, Jap. s.s. 5,283, H. Fraser, 26th inst.—Singapore, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Tijpanas, Dut. s.s. 2,444, A. Oldenburger, 26th inst.—Shanghai, J. C. J. L.

Kiang Ping, Chi. s.s. 1,223, Uden, 26th inst.—Chingkiang 20th inst., Gen.—T. L. & Co.

Belene, Ger. s.s. 771, J. Jessen, 26th inst.—Hohow 25th inst., Gen.—J. & Co.

Wingsang, Br. s.s. 1,517, S. E. Lishman, 26th Hongay 24th inst., Coal.—Y. M. & Co.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,093, G. W. W. Leash, 26th inst.—Manila 23rd inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kwangtai, Chi. s.s. Stewart, 26th inst.—Canton 25th inst., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

August 25. Gilbert for Manila. Nippon Maru for San Francisco. Hanoi for Pakhoi. Paklat for Singapore. Kumano Maru for Nagasaki. Chilli for Yokohama.

August 26. Tingsang for Canton. Ichang for Canton. Tijpanas for Patavia. Nikko Maru for Sydney. Halohing for Foochow. Borneo for Jessellton. Rajaburi for Singapore. Kamakura Maru for Kobe. Torilla for Calcutta. Tean for Manila. Taingtau for Bangkok. Olifontan for Yokohama. Changsha for Melbourne. Empress of Japan for Vancouver. Wingsang for Canton.

DEPARTED.

August 26. Paoting for Saigon. Daiqi Maru for Fumei. Rajah for Rajun. Kaching for Haiphong. Ajax for Tacoma. Wuhu for Canton. Tamba Maru for Victoria. Zafiro for Cebu. Luehow for Canton. Uckermark for Portland. Triumph for Canton. Dilward for Moji. Chilli for Yokohama.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Hirano Maru arrived from London 26th inst.

Ambacc, J. A. Leh, Y. K. Adachi, S. Li, Mrs. Y. Y. Armstrong, D. C. Meh. C. O. Berliner, Dr. & Maramas, D. Mrs. S. Malkawa, Miss Chatham, G. K. F.

Christie, Mrs. E. Miyake, T. Christie, Miss A. Nagano, T. Ohing, Mr. & Nagai, Miss K. Porter, Miss R. Sugahara, Miss Eiji, Mrs. S. Tung P. H. Fah, K. Y. Fujita, G. L. Hunley, A. S. Takahashi, T. Hitazawa, J. Uryoshi, K. Yamamoto, S. Lawrence, Mrs. Wolfe, E. D. C. G. H. Wolf, Mrs. D. C. Kawashima, K. Woo, Mr. & Kikuchi, Y. Mrs. H. K. Kamazaki, S. Woo, Miss & Karamchand, Master H. K.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Zafiro, departed from Hongkong 25th inst., for Manila. Beach, O. Smith, Mrs. M. Balkina, Mrs. A. A. Choy Kin Sing, Soth, Mr. & Co. Tr. Mrs. J. H. H. King Chen, Wong Kung Woo on Lapique P. A. White, Lieut. & Ong, Poh Lam Mrs. H. H. Yam Chen Lam

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, 22nd August. Arrivals from: China—Kaga Maru, P. E. Friedrich Telemachus. The following vessels have passed the Canal—Albenga, Bayern, Ernest Simons, Glenstrae, Sardinia, Stihonia, Yeddo, Nemodocus.

Osaka, Yashu, Faid or Steward. Fides, Haddock, Rippers, etc. ALEXANDRA CAPE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 26th at 11.40.—The depression over Annam has fled up. The depression in the Pacific has deepened considerably. It is now central to the north-west of the Bonins. Pressure is nearly stationary along the China coast and over the Philippines. Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., to-day, 0.00 inches. FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast. Neighbourhood. Light or variable winds, fine.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. The same as No. 1.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 26th August, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Wookook	7 a	29.9857	—	—	0 b	—	—
Nemuro	6 a	30.03	—	—	se 2	—	—
Hakodate	"	29.93	—	—	e 1	—	—
Tokio	"	29.83	—	—	nno 1	—	—
Kochi	"	29.72	—	—	sw 1	—	—
Nagasaki	"	29.71	—	—	ne 2	—	—
K'shima	"	29.70	—	—	n 1	—	—
Oshima	"	29.67	—	—	s 1	—	—
Naha	"	29.69	—	—	nw 4	—	—
Ishijima	"	29.78	—	—	nw 5	—	—
Bonin Is.	"	29.39	—	—	s 4	—	—
Chesofu	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whaiwei	"	29.870 9	—	—	no 5 c	—	—
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.8165	100 nw	1 b	—	—	—
Guangtad	"	29.8175	—	—	3 b	—	—
Sharp P.	"	29.8282	—	—	0 c	—	—
Amoy	"	29.8782 83	—	—	0 c	—	—
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihou	"	29.82	—	—	se 2	—	—
Taihu	"	29.82	—	—	0	—	—
Tainan	"	29.82	—	—	0	—	—
Koshun	"	29.81	—	—	0	—	—
P'ores	"	29.81	—	—	nw 2	—	—
Canton	"	29.83 85 79	—	—	sw 1 c	—	—
H'kong	"	29.8280 91	—	—	0 c	—	—
Gap Rock	"	29.80	—	—	sw 8 c	—	—
Macao	"	29.8381	—	—	sw 2 c	—	—
Wuchow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hohow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phuilen	"	29.8679	—	—	sw 2 b	—	—
Tourane	"	29.8481	—	—	nw 4 c	—	—
C. St. J.	"	29.8375	—	—	sw 4 c	—	—
Apari	"	29.8074	—	—	q 1 b	—	—
Manila	"	29.8474	—	—	0 c	—	—
Legaspi	"	29.8478	—	—	w 1 b	—	—
Iloilo	"	29.8191	—	—	sw 1 b	—	—
Bacolod	"	—	—	—	se 2 c	—	—
Cebu	"	29.8184	—	—	w 1 c	—	—
Labuan	"	29.88 83	—	—	—	—	—

T. F. Claxton, Director. Hongkong, Observatory, July, 26. 1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit. 3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4 Direction of Wind, to two points. 5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale. 6 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet. 0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On Date	On Date
Barometer	29.74	29.83	29.81
Temperature	83	80	87
Humidity	83	91	70
Wind	SE	SE	SOUTH
Direction	5	SE	SOUTH
Force	1	1	1
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	—	—	—
High open air Temperature on the 26th	—	—	—
H. K. Observatory 25th Aug., 1913.	—	—	—
T. F. Claxton, Director.	—	—	—

TIDE TABLE.

25th Aug. to 31st August, 1913.	High Water	Low Water
1	10.45	4.45
2	10.40	4.40
3	10.35	4.35
4	10.30	4.30
5	10.25	4.25
6	10.20	4.20
7	10.15	4.15
8	10.10	4.10
9	10.05	4.05
10	10.00	4.00
11	9.55	3.55
12	9.50	3.50
13	9.45	3.45
14	9.40	3.40
15	9.35	3.35
16	9.30	3.30
17	9.25	3.25
18	9.20	3.20
19	9.15	3.15
20	9.10	3.10
21	9.05	3.05
22	9.00	3.00
23	8.55	2.55
24	8.50	2.50
25	8.45	2.45
26	8.40	2.40
27	8.35	2.35
28	8.30	2.30
29	8.25	2.25
30	8.20	2.20
31	8.15	2.15

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named.—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO.	HAIRY (Capt. H. Powell).	about 4th Sept.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI.	DEVANHA (Capt. W. E. Hickey).	about 28th Aug.	Freight & Passage
LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call.	ARCADIA (Capt. S. Barham).	Neon 30th Aug.	Freight & Passage
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Ceylon, Port Said, & Marseilles.	NANKIN (Capt. Owan Jones).	10 a.m. 3rd Sept.	Freight &